

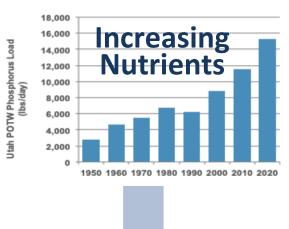
Harmful Algal Bloom Program 2021 Update

Erica Brown Gaddis, PhD, Director, DWQ Jamie Phillips-Barnes, Interim Director, FFSL

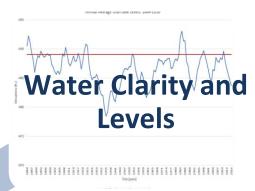


Factors Contributing to Algal Blooms



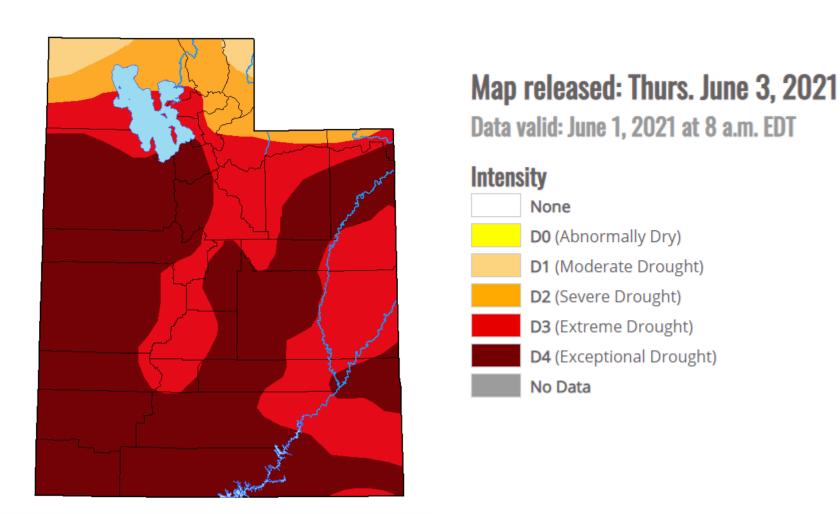








2021 HAB Outlook – Drought





Harmful Algal Bloom Management



Prevention

- Root causes
- Utah Lake Study



Mitigation

- Health advisories
- Education



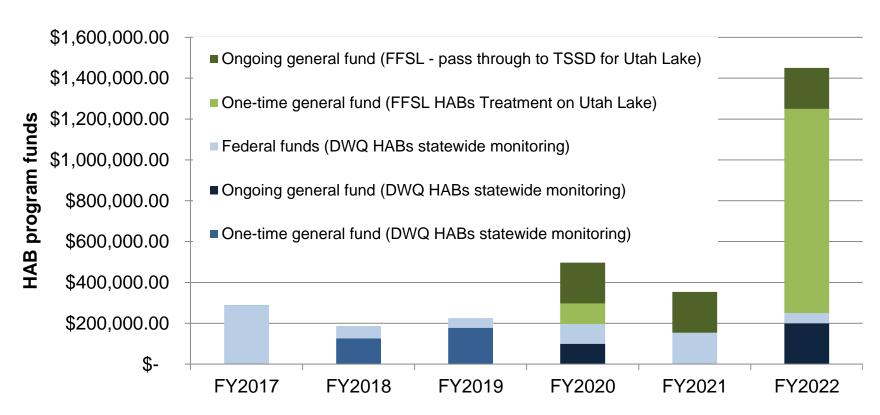
Treatment

- Algaecides
- Harvesting

Monitoring



Harmful Algal Bloom funding history



DWQ Funded Activities

- Monitoring of ~40 waterbodies
- Coordination of advisory process with local health departments

FFSL Funded Activities

- Utah Lake algal treatment
- Pass through to Timpanogos Special Services District for Utah Lake study.



Harmful Algal Bloom program partners





























And other experts and stakeholders



Harmful Algal Bloom Management



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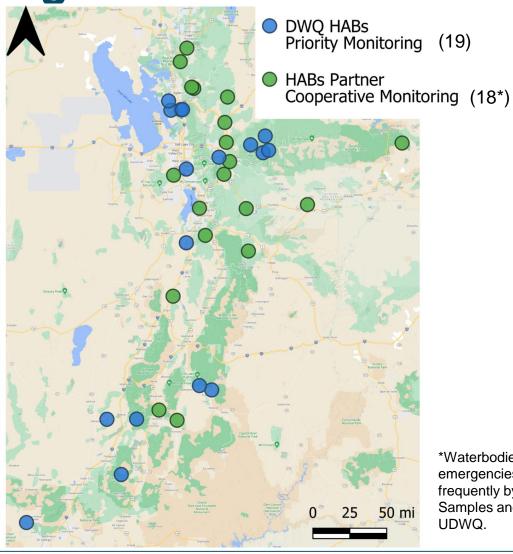
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2021 Program Activities



*Waterbodies that may have emergencies or are monitored less frequently by local health departments. Samples and analysis paid for by UDWQ.



DWQ HAB Advisory Process

Monitoring

Routine

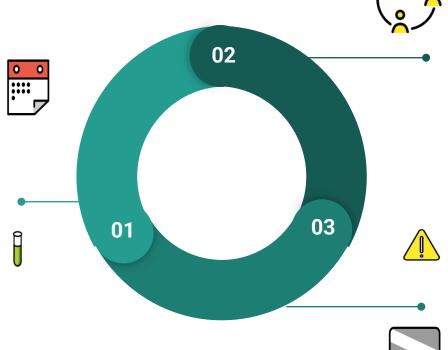
Monitor prioritized lakes on a monthly basis

Response

Monitor lakes on advisory on a weekly basis

Data Collected

Microcystin and Anatoxin-a Cell Count (Taxonomy)



Detection

Inform LHD

Present data collected along with DWQ recommendation. Assist in answering site specific questions.

Communication

Phone call with all stakeholders (i.e. DNR, USFS, etc.) for site specific context

Advisory

Signs

Work with LHD and partners to post signs, make sure signs get posted

Communication

Alert stakeholders to advisory decision. Post information, maps, and narrative about advisory on habs.utah.gov



2021 Advisory Thresholds

	Warning	Danger
Relative Probability of Acute Health Risk	Moderate	High
Cyano Cell Density (cells/mL) Toxigenic species only	20,000 100,000	10,000,000 NA
Microcystin (ug/L)	4 8	2,000
Cylindrospermopsin (ug/L)	8 15	8 15
Anatoxin-a (ug/L)	Detection 15	90
Health Risks	-Potential for long-term illness -Short term effects (e.g. skin and eye irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)	-Potential for acute poisoning -Potential for long-term illness -Short term effects (e.g. skin and eye irritation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea)



Utah Poison Control Center HAB Reports

Cases reported

- 2016: 676 cases (32% adverse effects)
- 2017: 173 cases (30% adverse effects)
- 2018: 224 cases (30% adverse effects)
- 2019: 285 cases (23% adverse effects)
- 2020: 391 cases (26% adverse effects)

Symptoms reported

- Gastrointestinal: diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal pain
- Skin: irritation
- Neuro: headache, dizziness







Alternatives to Closing Waters Site Specific Advisories

Evaluate if bloom should be waterbody-wide or specific area

- When possible, issue advisory for specific area
- 70% of advisories issued in 2021 were beach specific
- Identify other recreational opportunities within the county

WARNING

Harmful Algae Present In Some areas of Waterbody

- Do not swim or water ski in areas of algae scum.
 No nade o haga esqui acuático en las áreas de escoria de algas.
- Avoid areas of algae scum when boating.
 Evite las áreas de escoria de algas cuando navegue en bote.
- Keep animals away.
 Mantenga alejados a los animales.
- Do not ingest the water.

 No inglera el agua.
- Clean fish well and discard guts.
 Limple bien el pescado y descarte las tripas.

*Algae may move or disperse depending on temperature, wind, and weather.







Date Posted:

Contact the Utah the Utah Poison Control Center if you or your animals have unexplained sickness or signs of poisoning

(800) 222-1222



Visit habs.utah.gov for more info.

Report an algae bloom: (801) 536-4123





Reducing Full Waterbody Advisories Health Watch

Not a formal advisory level - evidence that a cyano bloom is present or may become more severe. Increased monitoring and surveillance are strongly recommended. Indicators may include:

- Visual reports
- Reports of animal or human illness
- Detection of cyanotoxins below thresholds
- Detectable levels should be defined using appropriate QA/QC procedures

Consider cautioning users of the waterbody depending on specifics of the event and waterbody.





Alternatives to Closing Waters

Education

Permanent educational signs co-developed with Department of Natural Resources and State Parks

 Located at every State Park with a recreational waterbody





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Utah Lake Algal Treatment Demos

2020 Experimental Treatments

- \$134,000 one-time funds through FFSL
- 3 marinas
- 2 vendors companies using several algaecides
- \$2,500 \$5,000/acre on 57 acres treated of Utah Lake's 90,000
- HAB advisories on all 3 treated marinas

Company tests algae solution that could be both short-

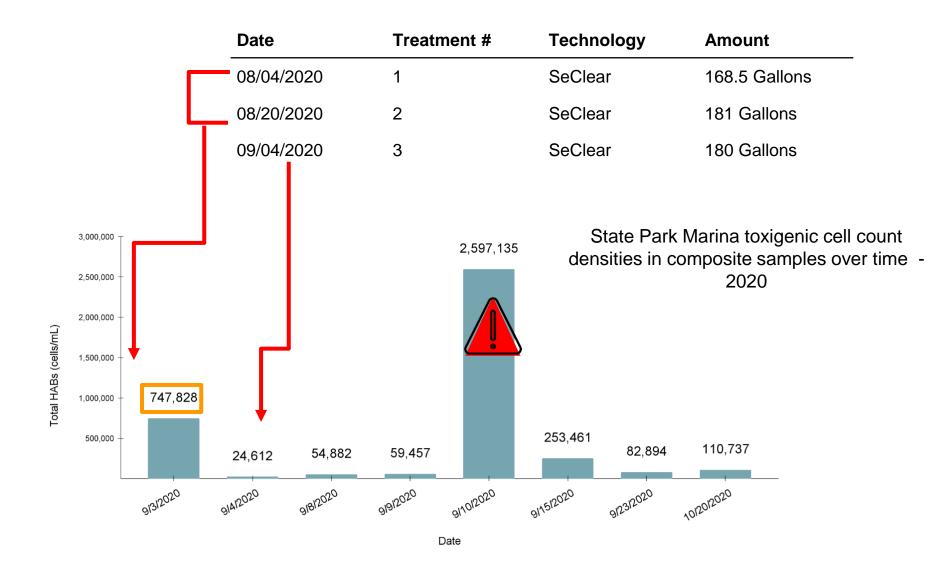


Algal Bloom Peak - July 28, 2020 to Aug 11, 2020



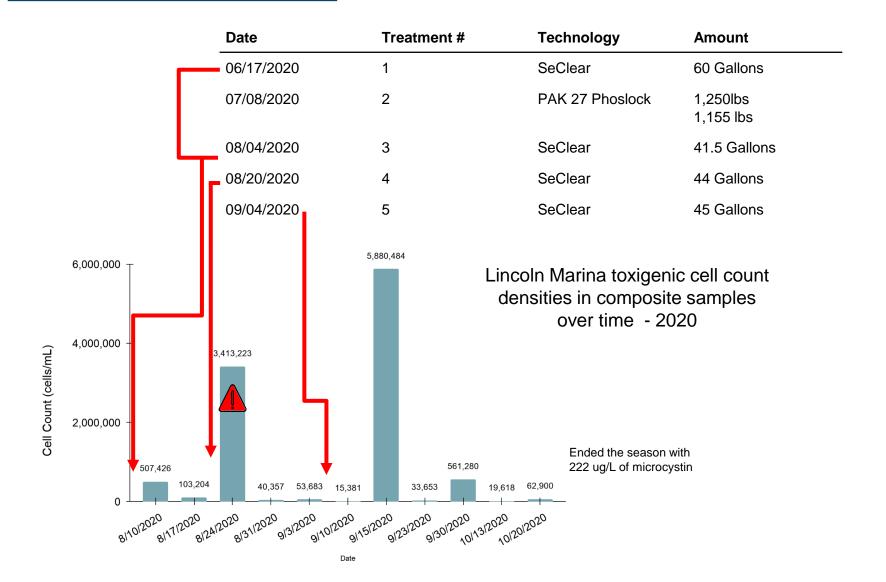
Utah Lake Algal Treatment Demos State Park Marina

Issued Danger Advisory after treatments -ended season above thresholds



Utah Lake Algal Treatment Demos Lincoln Marina

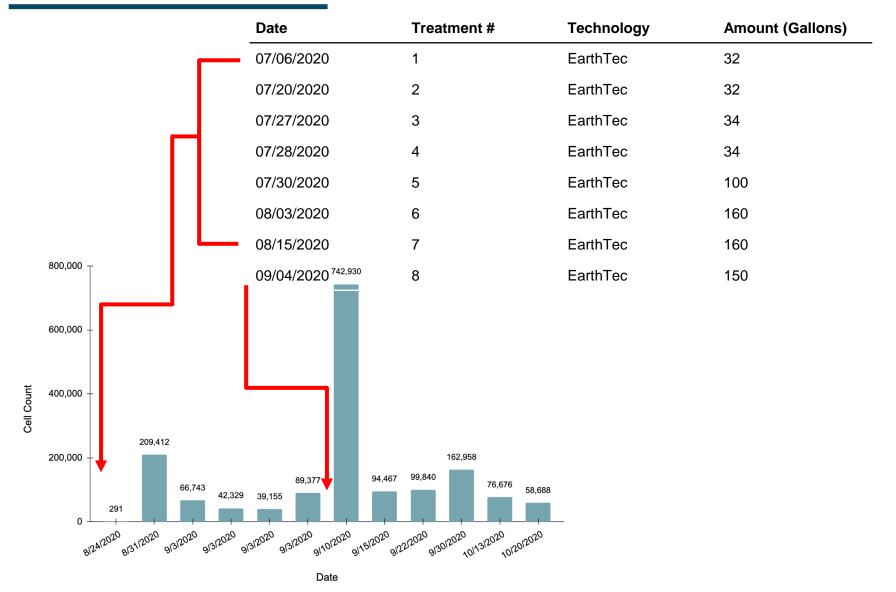
Issued Danger Advisory after treatments



Utah Lake Algal Treatment Demos

Lindon Marina

Advisory remained after treatments



Lessons learned: 2020 HAB treatments

- Need objective approach to monitoring for efficacy and treatment comparison
- Copper works but very temporary
- May need barrier system installed at marinas
- Utah Lake permit to track multiple treatments



\$1 million FY22 Funding for HAB Treatment

Senate Bill 2, New Fiscal Year Supplemental Appropriations

\$406,100, UVU

Algae harvesting study for purposes of algal bloom remediation, MOA in process for distribution of funds

\$593,900, used in collaboration with DWQ on HAB projects

- Develop a Strategic Utah Lake Harmful Algal Bloom Treatment Plan -\$150,000
- Implement 2-3 treatment strategies in targeted areas of Utah Lake in Summer 2021 - \$293,900
- 3. Provide independent monitoring of treatments in Utah Lake to communicate efficacy \$150,000









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Wastewater and Storm Water Infrastructure

\$15 billion by 2060 \$2.7 billion by 2030



More details at Reclaim60.org



Low Impact Development

Stormwater Management approach which aims to mimic a site's pre-development conditions



- Infiltrate
- Filter
- Store
- Reuse
- Detain runoff close to its source
- Minimize impervious cover
 - Permeable pavement
 - Cluster development





Agricultural Voluntary Incentive Program (AgVIP)

Goal: **Incentivize** agricultural producers to **voluntarily** adopt nutrient management practices in **targeted** watersheds that add value to their operations while improving water quality.

Target: Increase nutrient management plan adoption from 1% of Utah's agricultural acres to at least 10% (100,000 acres).







